

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1846.

Vol. XXXIX. No. 6820.

號三十月十年三十八百八千一英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1888.

日三十月九年未癸

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALDER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street; E. O. GEORGE, 20, Abchurch Lane; G. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; H. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; J. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; K. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; L. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; M. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; N. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; O. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; P. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; Q. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; R. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; S. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; T. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; U. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; V. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; W. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; X. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; Y. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane; Z. H. GOSNELL, 20, Abchurch Lane.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.  
HONGKONG, October 23, 1888.

## Court of Directors.

Chairman—Wm. H. Russell, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—A. P. McEwen, Esq.  
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
A. GILBERT, Esq.  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, Shanghai, London and County Bank.  
HONGKONG, October 23, 1888.

ON Current Deposit, Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.  
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

## LOCAL BRANCH DISCOUNTS.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Deposits accepted in London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 25, 1888.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.  
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will conduct our Business at this Port and all Communications should be addressed to them.  
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents at this Port for our line of Steamers.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1888.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
THE THIRD CALL of £10 Sterling per Share on the 20,000 SHARES, NEW ISSUE of this Corporation, will fall due on the 31st day of October instant, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.  
REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS, entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to Pay, at the respective Offices, the above Call or its equivalent in the Currency of the above-mentioned places.  
Provisional Certificates are being issued in Exchange for the 1st Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank Holders of Provisional Certificates, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.  
The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 8/10, or \$94.70 per Share.  
Interest at the Rate of 7 1/2 per annum will be charged on Calls unpaid on the 30th September.  
By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, September 13, 1888.

MRS. P. SMITH, PRIVATE TIPPIN ROOMS, No. 8 & 9, Bouverie Street.

MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS.

TIFFIN ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, AND READING ROOM.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying to Mrs. P. SMITH, On the Premises, Bouverie Street, Hongkong, October 18, 1888.

## Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
A Second and Final BONUS of Five per cent. on Contributions, and a DIVIDEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-NINE CENTS per Share for the year 1887, will be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd Instant.  
WARRANTS may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.  
By Order of the Board,  
DOUGLAS JONES, Acting Secretary.  
Hongkong, October 22, 1888.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Managers, on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 12 o'clock, in accordance with the Provisions of the Companies Ordinance 1865 and 1877.  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.  
Dated 17th October, 1888.

## HONGKONG RACE—1884.

THIS MEETING will take place on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd February, 1884.  
GENTLEMEN having suggestions to offer or presentations to make are invited to Communicate with the Clerk of the Course on or before the 27th Instant.

THE HONGKONG DERBY—1884.  
The HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of \$20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the date of closing entries, with \$100 added for 1st Pony, and \$50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies, bond fide Grifflins at date of entry, (SATURDAY, 19th January, 1884). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second Pony, 20 per cent.; Third Pony, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lb. One Mile and a-half. Nominations Close on WEDNESDAY, 19th December, 1883, addressed to the CLERK of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.  
By Order,  
H. J. H. TRIPP, Clerk of the Course.  
Hongkong, October 16, 1883.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Second Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Undersecretary, No. 7, Queen's Road, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, October 17, 1883.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st day of October instant, both days included.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents, CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.  
Hongkong, October 17, 1883.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersecretary with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the DISTRIBUTION of the PROFITS Reserved for Contributions may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirty-first day of October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1883.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Rates to London, P. & O. M. M. O. S. S. and Glen's. Subject to 5% Dis.

Tea and Silk from H.K. 1 1/2  
Other Mercel indies from Hongkong 1 1/2  
Tea and Silk from Canton transhipment at H.K. 2 1/2 16s.  
Other Merchandise from Canton (transhipment at Hongkong) 16s.

Goods for New York via Suez Canal, 1/2 over rates to London.  
Goods for New York via Suez Canal, transhipment in London, 1/2 over rates to London.  
Silk for Marseilles, 1/2 under rates to London.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, B. & F. M. Ins. Co., Ltd.

MARINE INSURANCE, PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

THE Undersecretary will return to each Insurer through 33 1/2 % of any profit there may be on his account for the 12 months ending the 30th April in each year. In the first settlement, only transactions initiated between this date and the 30th April next will be included. The settlement will be made so soon as the Profit covered in each period have run off, and will be based on the difference between Net Premium received, and Losses and Claims paid.  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.  
Hongkong, October 4, 1883.

## For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TO HAND PER "GLENOCLE"  
PEARS' ASSORTED BEST TOILET SOAPS.  
PEARS' PRICKLY HEAT SOAP.  
CARBOLIC ACID.  
CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWER IN DREDGERS.  
WINTER HOSIERY.

TAILORING GOODS IN THIS SEASON'S PATTERNS.  
THE NEW CLIMAX UMBRELLAS, guaranteed to wear.  
THE NEW TODDY KETTLES WITH LAMPS.  
THE NEW COFFEE MACHINES.  
THE DUPLEX TABLE LAMPS, latest designs.  
ARTISTIC FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, September 17, 1883.

SAYLE & Co.'s SHOW-ROOMS.

JUST RECEIVED EX "GLENELG" AND NOW SHOWING.

CHEAP TRIMMED MILLINERY in latest styles.  
SPECIALITIES IN BEAVER, FELT, and STRAW HATS, and BONNETS in newest shapes.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, MILLINERY, SILKS, VELVETS, SATINS, &c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, October 8, 1883.

Intimations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October, the PRICE of ICE will be REDUCED to 1 1/2 Cents per pound.  
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, September 15, 1883.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

QUARANTINE AT EGYPTIAN AND CONTINENTAL PORTS.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for passing the Company's Steamers through the SUEZ CANAL in QUARANTINE, thus avoiding any detention in Egypt. The Homeward Mail is now being landed at VENICE, but the QUARANTINE which is still imposed at this and all other CONTINENTAL PORTS prevents the landing of Passengers, and those travelling by the Company's Steamers are advised to remain on board the Vessel which calls at Marseilles en route—stopping a few hours only to discharge Cargo—and proceed in her direct to LONDON, thus avoiding all QUARANTINE delays and inconveniences.  
The Passengers on the Steamers will be accommodated, and they will not call at MALTA or GIBRALTAR.  
E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1883.

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER, 22, PRATY CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILLA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORN JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premium for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the PROPORTION of PROFIT for that year may be paid as BONUS to CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent Claims or Alterations will be allowed.  
By Order of the Board,  
JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1883.

Intimations.

THE Undersecretary have been appointed AGENTS of the CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.  
Hongkong, October 20, 1883.

HOP SHING & Co., ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, &c., &c., &c.

Having This Day commenced BUSINESS, are ready to undertake Work of the above Descriptions under the Supervision of an Experienced European. Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at moderate terms.  
ENGINE ROOM STORE, WEST POINT, Hongkong.  
24th September, 1883.

Twelfth Volume of the "CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready. No. 1.—Vol. XII.—OF THE—  
"CHINA REVIEW" CONTAINS—  
The Structure of Chinese Characters. Chinese Guilds and their Rules. The Dialect of Yangchow. China During the Tsin Dynasty, A.D. 264-419. More on the Origin of the Arabic Numerals. Su Tung P'o in Hainan. Opium and the Smoking Extrap. Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence. Notes and Queries. Correspondence. Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c. To Contributors.  
Hongkong, September 23, 1883.

To Let.

"BISNEE VILLA" PORPOCUM, Furnished.  
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, August 30, 1883.

TO LET.  
THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.  
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1883.

GODOWN-TO-LET.  
PRATY EAST and WATCHEE ROAD. For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, April 28, 1882.

TO LET.  
SPACIOUS GODOWN at BOWMANSTOWN, suitable for the Storage of Coal. Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, March 8, 1883.

## Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersecretary has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1883, at 3 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road—  
THE YACHT "SUNFLOWER," Newly Coppered, and with full Complement of RACING SAILS, CHAIRS, ANCHORS, &c., &c.  
TERMS of SALE—Cash, and the Yacht to be at the Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.  
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, October 20, 1883.

For Sale.

G. L. THEVENIN, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, HAS FOR SALE  
A Fine Assortment of WHITE and RED BURGUNDIES—GRAND HERMITAGE, CHAMBERLET, POMMARD, RICHARDOT, CHATELAIN, and Quarts, &c., &c.  
OLD PORT, SHERRY, WHISKEY, COGNAC, Assorted LIQUEURS and SYRUPS; PERFUMERY, &c., &c., &c.  
Hongkong, October 17, 1883.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

FIVE Hundred to Six Hundred Tons COKE and COAL TAR, in lots to suit, from one ton upwards.  
CHOY CHEW, 230, Praya West.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1883.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Quarts, \$18 per doz. Case. Pints, \$19 per doz. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, November 1, 1881.

NOW ON SALE.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Dr. E. J. EITEL.

CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 618. Hongkong, 1877-1883.

Part I. A-K, \$2.50  
Part II. K-M, \$2.50  
Part III. M-P, \$2.50  
Part IV. P-Y, \$2.50

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of ten or more copies.

This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kangxi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the Chinese dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Treasury of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.

A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, January 15, 1882.

PUBLICATIONS BY JOHN CHALMERS, M.A., LL.D., to be bought of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. and KELLY & WALSH.

Structure of Chinese Characters, \$4.00.  
Cantonese Dictionary, 3.00.  
Concise Kangxi, half calf, 5.00.  
Do, stitched, 3.00.  
Tao-tek-king, 2.00.  
The Question of Terms, 1.50.  
Origin of the Chinese, 1.00.  
The Rhythms of the Shih, 1.00.  
LONDON MESSRS.  
Hongkong, May 16, 1883.

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A Pure, Fine-Flavoured Blend, Equal in Bouquet and Style to the Finest FRENCH BRANDY.

Sole Agent, Hongkong, C. L. THEVENIN.  
Hongkong, October 19, 1883.

FOR SALE.

GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET in cases of 1 doz. Quarts at \$3.50. WOLFE SCHIEDAM SNAPPANS in cases of 12 Bottles at \$5.00. Also, some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in Stone bottles, and some POMERANIAN BOTTLES.

Double Barreled Breach Loading GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOT, &c., &c., &c.  
J. F. SCHNEFFER, 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.  
Hongkong, August 19, 1883.

THE REPORT of the TRIAL of LOGAN at CANTON that have appeared in the China Mail is being printed in RAMPLET FORM, and will be on Sale early TO-MORROW MORNING. Price, 30 Cents.

Hongkong, October 2, 1883.

## Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
The Steamship "Nippon," Captain R. Cass, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Inst., at 4 p.m.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamship "Dunbar," Captain NEWTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.  
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIEN-TSIN, NEW CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Fookang," Captain HOO, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 25th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship "Nanon," Capt. WESTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY AND TAIWANFOO.

The Co.'s Steamship "Albatross," Capt. GODDARD, expected here on Wednesday, the 24th Inst., will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship "Fairmail," Captain CASTLE, due on or about the 26th Inst., will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, October 19, 1883.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, OBERA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.)

The Co.'s Steamship "Bernina," Capt. P. CARLLOVICH, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 27th Instant, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to MELOERS & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 20, 1883.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Glenelg," Captain QUARTLEY, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th Instant.

This Steamer has superior Cabin Accommodation, and carries a Doctor, and Stewards.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Hongkong, October 13, 1883.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Iphigenia," Capt. F. ARRENS, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship "Strathmore," White, Commander, expected here on or about the 27th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 9, 1883.

## Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND.)

The Steamship "Warramoon," Capt. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on or about the 25th Instant.

This Vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, September 26, 1883.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

FRAISSINET & Co. INDIA AND CHINA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship "Liban," Commandeur, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 19, 1883.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE (Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, FIJI, TASMANIA and NEW CALEDONIA.)

The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co.'s Steamship "Cathartus," will be despatched as above on or about WEDNESDAY, the 31st Inst., at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 16, 1883.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA, VIA SAIGON AND PONTIANAK.

The Co.'s Steamship "Camille," Captain OZELLE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 22, 1883.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.'s LINE.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA, and FIJI, NEW CALEDONIA and FIJI.)

The Steamship "Camille," Captain OZELLE, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 26th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, October 20, 1883.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

The Steamship "Liban," Commandeur, will sail on or about the 7th November, for MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN and SUEZ; and with leave to call at PEN



The steamer *Hae Shin* was in Foochow on

Hongkong, July 10, 1883.

100

EDWARD GEORGE, CHAIR HIGHER

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

*(continued)*

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015. The number of illiterate people in the world is projected to reach 1.7 billion by the year 2015.

100

[illegible]



It is stated that a new electrical contrivance has been perfected by Mr. A. St. George, the inventor of the telephone which bears his name. This invention is really a supplement to the telephone, and will enable every description of conversation to be carried on through the instrument to be, as it were, a part of the telephone. Mr. St. George's invention may be described as a circular plate of glass is coated with colloidal and made sensitive as a photophone. This is placed in a dark box in which is a slit to admit a ray of light. In front of the glass is a telephone diaphragm which, by its vibrations, opens and closes a small shutter through which a beam of light is constantly passing and imprinting a dark line on the glass. Vibrations of the shutter cause the dark line to vary in thickness according to the tones of the voice. The glass plate is covered by a thin layer of metal, and the vibration of the diaphragm causes the metal to vibrate, and the vibrations are recorded on the sensitive plate, the imprinted words spoken being fixed as is done in photography. The plate can be brought forward afterwards, and when replaced in the machine and connected with distant telephone with which in motion, give back the original conversation.

In Mr. Sydney Grundy's new comedy, "The Glass of Fashion," with which the Globe Theatre was, says the *Overland Mail*, re-opened on Sept. 8, that form of newspaper journalism which has come to be known as "social journalism" is the theme of satire. "The Glass" is a so-called "social paper," written, as the dramatist indicates, with special emphasis, not by professional journalists, but rather by certain shallow and flippant amateurs who have no special skill in composition, but who are content to scribble paragraphs, dash innuendoes, scandalous insinuations, censorious gossip, and

That abominable little title—Which is the end that is chewed by human cattle. Such are the ingredients of the pestiferous print. It is not their property, but that of a rich and illiterate brewer, who, as he at first delights to boast, has bought it "dirt cheap" for 2,000. It proves a sorry bargain, and almost as great a plague to him as his victim's wife. He had hoped to have society at his feet, by means of his newspaper, but he has only succeeded in making himself a laughing stock to his readers, and a "social paper" is his name. He is in a nest of hornets. Actions for libel crop up on all sides; every post brings tidings of writs, summonses, and criminal informations; and it "takes him all his time" to make apologies to the people who have taken him to task for his "social paper" and "reflections" that have been cast upon them from his distorting mirror. His dearest friends are lampooned without his knowledge in his own journal, even his wife does not escape the scandalous imputations of his contributors.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Indian Daily News*:—Sir,—"Would you kindly insert in your paper the following remarks in reference to the recent report of pumice stones being seen in the South Indian Ocean."

On our passage from Liverpool to this port (Calcutta) 10.10 on Wednesday, the 29th August, 1883, in latitude 12° 40' S. and longitude 86° 45' E. we first saw pumice floating in the water. It was at first small, from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea, and occasionally of a small potato, and was covered with barbed wire. Wind at the time south by east, force 4, and the sea was running. The distance of 445 miles, until the last of the pumice stone was seen at 2 p.m. 2nd September, 1883, in latitude 6° 50' S. and longitude 85° 50' E. but the 1st September more was seen on about 6° S. latitude. One piece of 10 oz. weight, covered with barbed wire, I have deposited in the museum here. I saw pieces floating from the size of fine shot to blocks of 4 feet square, also some portions of trees, apparently being by lightning. At the time we were 1,100 miles from the Island of Java, from whence I judged the pumice stones floated. My ship was struck by lightning on 1st September, 1883, when about 4 feet of the fore-mast was smashed into splinters.

I also saw the sun and moon of a bright vivid green at rising and setting. On Sunday, the 9th, on Monday, the 10th, and Tuesday, the 11th September, 1883, from 8° 10' N. latitude, and longitude 87° 30' E. to 8° 40' E. they appeared, when green, to stand out from a smoky sky like a picture shown from a magic lantern.—Yours, etc., HENRY MAVS, Commander, B. S. Clemente, September 29th, 1883.

#### NOTES BY THE WAY.

So the "Black Flags" and their allies have not thrown up the sponge after all. It was hardly likely they would do so, flushed as they are with success. The news you published last night from Haiphong is a little surprising, and it removes the impression which had got abroad that the resistance to the French in Tonquin had collapsed. Admiral Courbet may be anxious to try his hand as commander-in-chief of the land forces, with the troops now at his disposal, in which case we may hear of more severe fighting in Tonquin shortly.

By the way, I suppose you have not an opening for a "special correspondent" on your journal—an engagement which would perhaps afford one a sort of training for this business of chronicling the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war. I have been carefully studying the work of the two special correspondents who have been luxuriating here for some months, and I have come to the conclusion that their occupation is just the one that would suit my tastes.

I believe I could endure Club life as well as they; I could not seriously object to an occasional trip to Canton or Tonquin, and if fate so harshly decreed that I had to face the leaden hail of the "Black Flags" then, when my heart wavered, I would get under the shelter of the nearest rock and pen an account of the engagement that would make the fortune of any paper. I presume this is about all that would be required of me.

I notice in the last mail papers to hand, that the question of drying up the Zuyder Zee is being actively discussed in Holland. This has been the position of the question, according to periodical reports, from the earliest date of my memory. The Zuyder

Zee has been argued dry enough, and it now only requires to be pumped dry.

It cannot be helped I suppose, but I wish, when chairs and rickshas are re-litigated, they could keep their old numbers. As it is, one hardly knows one's old acquaintances. The best ricksha coolie in Hongkong plies for hire around the Club; he used to be No. 93, but he has been promoted to No. 227. I hope that you won't mind giving him this gratis advertisement.

Chinese Gordon wrote thus, ten years ago, about Chinese troops: "However good their arms may be, they will never take care of them. Even with all my care I never could get them to clean them. Fill the barrel and shake it up and down was the mode." I doubt very much if the Chinese troops have materially improved in this respect since the time when Gordon used to lead them with that little cane, which the Chinese looked upon as a magic wand of victory.

The members of the Club have not yet, I believe, come to any decision in regard to the proposed purchase of the Club buildings and furniture. At the meeting held a few days ago, there was no discussion, and an adjournment of the matter for three weeks was decided upon.

Sir George Bowen is expected to return from his trip to the North to-morrow. In spite of his considerable age His Excellency has evidently lost none of his love for sight-seeing, otherwise he would hardly have prolonged his journey as far as the Great Wall. Sir George, as is well known, has literary tastes, and he may surprise us some day with a description of what he has seen, and the impressions he has gathered, during his month's tour. Instead of "Ithaca in 1883," his next work may be "Peking in 1883." His Excellency left here just a month ago to-day.

If experience in colonial governing, and experience in the best fields too, can make a good governor, Hongkong should be greatly blessed in having Sir George Bowen as the occupant of Government House. His Excellency has now had over twenty-three years' experience as Governor, and another six years' experience as Governor's Chief Secretary. His experience has also been gained in some of Her Majesty's most important colonies—Victoria, New Zealand, Queensland and Mauritius. It would be pasting strange if His Excellency, after this, could not give us satisfaction in Hongkong. So far, at all events, His Excellency's rule here has shown fairness to all classes, while he has certainly not stood in the way of works being promoted and taken in hand for the improvement, or benefit, of the Colony. There was a little howl of displeasure over the temporary appointment of Captain Dempster, but somehow those who know Captain Dempster best do not seem to be much impressed with the objections to his appointment.

Since the Cricket Ground has been opened for play, quite lively scenes have been presented in that part of the Colony in the evening. When no cricket match is in progress, the lovers of the "willow" are busy practising batting and bowling in several parts of the ground, while, in other parts, the devotees of lawn tennis are pursuing their games with an interest and energy which must be almost as pleasing to the spectators as the pastime is healthful to the players. This, with the pretty cricket pavilion, and probably the soldiers exercising on the adjoining parade ground, affords a picturesque spectacle of which the Colony may well feel proud.

I hardly understand the following sentence in Reuter's telegram of yesterday: "Negotiations are at a standstill with Madagascar and there is no likelihood of a peaceful settlement." This does not refer, I presume, to the English negotiations with France on the Madagascar difficulty, but to negotiations, of which we have previously heard nothing, between the native authorities in Madagascar and the French. It might be taken as referring to English-French negotiations, seeing that in the previous paragraph of the telegram we are told that "the French press condemns the proposed payment of an indemnity, and decides Mr. Shaw's claims," but I don't think this assumption would be correct.

The accident on board the *Victor Emanuel* the other day, while a salute was being fired, called attention to the fact that the duties of artillerymen on board that vessel are performed by Chinese. This seems to me to be a rather strange arrangement, and I cannot understand its *raison d'être*.

#### CUTLIE.

#### GENERAL MESNY.

In August last we published a long communication from General Mesny, who is well known to our readers as an officer in the Chinese service, stating he was then travelling from Yunnan to Hongkong, up the inland water-ways, and had been stopped at a place called Kwei Hsien, in the Prefecture of Chien Chow-Fu, Kwang-Si Province, through the interference of some local mandarins. We learn that the General arrived in Canton on Thursday last with a small retinue, in two native boats. Unfortunately the General's position in the Chinese service precludes him from divulging any information as to the position

of affairs on the borders of Tonquin, along which part of his journey has been made. On that matter, the representative of the *China Mail*, who interviewed the General in Canton yesterday, could not obtain any information. The General was not, however, as reticent as to his own personal affairs, and the details of the journey he has just accomplished. General Mesny's experience in China extends over a period of 26 years. During that period he has travelled over almost the whole of the eighteen provinces; and at the present moment there is probably no foreigner living who knows more of the internal affairs of China, than General Mesny does. For the past fifteen years, he has lived in a part of China where it was impossible for him to have personal, and sometimes even written, communication with foreigners; and during that time he has made many expeditions in the interior, and obtained such an immense store of information that would, were it published to the world, throw a vast amount of light on the policy, both internal and external, of China. Such information cannot be made public at the present hour. Unlike "Chinese Gordon," General Mesny, whose claims to be known are almost as good as Colonel Gordon's, is comparatively unknown; and this is due to the fact mainly, that he is of a very unassuming disposition. It is the intention of the General to give to the world at some future date the benefit of his experiences in the form of book or books. Some of his later experiences have not been altogether pleasant. A few years back, he was reduced almost to absolute beggary by a band of robbers depriving him of all his savings and a valuable collection of curiosities, gathered in his many wanderings, amounting in aggregate value to over £20,000. The only compensation he received from the authorities for this enormous loss was the paltry sum of £40. Until fourteen months ago, the General wore European clothes everywhere, but since then, he has robed himself for various reasons, in the garb of a Celestial, shaved the fore part of his head, and cultivated a queue. Despite these changes in his appearance, however, the disguise is not complete; and none but the most superficial observer would fail to detect the General's nationality. For some years back, he has been assiduously engaged drilling troops on the foreign system in various parts of the country; and quite recently, he was drafted to Yunnan-fu, the capital of the Province of Yunnan, with the intention of investigating affairs in Tonquin. This course, however, was objected to by the Governor General of Yunnan, and his stay there was therefore very brief. He had only been stationed in the place forty days when he received marching orders. From Yunnan-fu, he proceeded to Kwan-gan Fu, which, so far as the General could gather from the statements made to him by the natives at this place, is a little further West of the spot where Messrs. Colquhoun and Wahne left the West River. Thence he went on to Peh Sui Ting, the head of navigation for large junks in Kwang-si. This was an entirely different route from that usually followed by travellers; and from the observations he made on this journey, he is of opinion that steamers of light draft could make their way to Peh Sui Ting, between which place and Yunnan-fu a railroad could easily be constructed. By this means, he thinks, only and rapid communication could be established between this port and the capital of Yunnan, which might soon be made an important market for the disposal of foreign goods.

At Peh-sui Ting, he engaged two junks to convey him by the West River to Canton; and proceeded without interruption as far as Kwei Hsien, a town on the north bank of the river, where he suffered a long, expensive and trying detention. On his arrival at this place, his junks were boarded by the crews of some gunboats, who, under the pretext of searching for salt, subjected him and his servants to every possible annoyance they could think of. No salt was found on board either boat, but nothing would satisfy the rabble but the arrest of two of his crew, who were seized and afterwards brutally handled by the mob. On his representing the gross outrage to the magistrate, a man who held that position contrary to Chinese custom, he being a native of the place where he presided, the General was informed the men would have to be detained. Representations were made to the magistrate's superior, but without any further effect than stupid offers of money compensation being made. General Mesny would have nothing less than the release of his men. This was refused; and though several representations were sent by General Mesny to Consul Hewlett, who received them, the latter took no steps in the matter, and ultimately the General had to leave the place without securing the release of his servants.

While waiting at Kwei Hsien, the General was informed on the 18th September of what had occurred at Canton, and was subsequently asked several times why he did not leave before he was dragged ashore, and skinned alive. These threats were just what he needed to make him more determined to see that his servants were not laterly afraid of his actions, and he himself was compelled to leave the place.

On his arrival at Canton, he found there was just as little chance of obtaining redress as there was at Kwei Hsien. Finding the hands of the British Consul fully occupied with the Canton trouble, he decided

not to press the matter there, and on his soliciting an interview with the Viceroy, in whose jurisdiction the outrage took place, he treated the General with great coldness and absolutely refused to see him at all. The Viceroy had come to the conclusion that the General was to make a complaint to him; but General Mesny assured his interviewer that his intention in seeking an audience of the Viceroy was to offer his services in settling the troubles at Canton.

#### LOSS OF THE "G. C. TRUFANT." COURT OF ENQUIRY.

A Marine Court of Inquiry was opened at the Harbour Master's office this morning to enquire into the loss of the *G. C. Trufant*, official number 70,636, Gamaliel Thomas, master. The Court was composed as follows:—Captain Henry George Thompson, R.N., (President); Lieutenant George W. Ballist, R.N., Navigating Officer; H.B.S. *Flora* Ensign; Captain William George Thompson, R.N., Master of the British steamship *Charles*; Captain Joseph Watson, master of the *Charles*; and Captain Frederick William Dester, master of the British ship *Leithair*.

On the assembling of the Court, Captain Thompson read an application by Captain Thomas to have the cause of the loss of the ship enquired into at the earliest convenient opportunity. The letter set forth that the British ship *G. C. Trufant* struck on the rocky shore of the 21st, and on the morning of the 27th Sept. She remained on the reef half an hour, and came off looking so badly that it was deemed expedient to send her to the breaker's yard, and had to be abandoned by 20 feet of water in the hold at Port Barton on the 26th September.

Having read the letter, Capt. Thompson, addressing Capt. Thomas, said:—I want to call your attention to the first place to the fact that it is the duty of the Court to inquire into the cause of the loss of the ship. The Court is about to assemble. I have had the usual form made out, and in reference to the articles before me, I see that John Wareham, who has a certificate of competency as first mate, is on there, but we are unable to find him. Do you know where he is?

Captain Thomas:—He did not join the ship.

Captain Thompson:—Can you explain how he did not join?

Captain Thomas:—No.

Gamaliel Thomas, sworn, said:—I am a master mariner, and my certificate of competency is in the 23rd August, 1883. I produced the articles. My official log book is in the Shipping Office. John Wareham signed articles on the 23rd August, and he had a certificate of competency, No. 380, Singapore. He signed articles in the way, and was to join the ship on the 25th August. I did not see him on the 27th, after he had secured possession of his certificate. I never had his certificate in my possession.

Captain Thompson:—You are supposed to have had the officers' certificates. If you had secured possession of his certificate, you would have been ensured of his services.

Witness:—I cleared at this office on the 25th August.

Captain Thompson:—I see an entry on the articles here that H. C. Madison is second mate. Who made out the articles?

Witness:—I put him on the articles myself.

Captain Thompson:—Why was he not shipped at the shipping office as such? You had him shipped here in Hongkong, and he is on the articles as boatswain. The fact is, you had him shipped here, and he would not have been shipped here if he had no certificate. Is not that the fact?

Witness:—Yes sir.

Captain Thompson:—I suppose you are aware, you were outwitting the law by doing that.

Witness:—I was not aware of that, and I was made no answer to this remark; and, in answer to the other questions, said:—On the 27th August, as I was about to leave, I placed H. C. Madison on the articles of the ship, as 2nd mate. I know he had no certificate.

Captain Thompson:—Well, but you should have detained your ship until you got a certain officer.

Witness:—When I put this man on the articles, I knew my chief mate had not joined. I left at six o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and when I did so I knew I had no officer with a certificate of competency on board by my own. The *G. C. Trufant* was 1,520 tons. She was fully loaded. I was bound for New York. The crew consisted of myself, sixteen men, two boys, second mate, boatswain, and second boatswain, carpenter, a cook and a steward. I had one passenger on board; I have got the chart by which I navigated the ship (chart) shown.

Witness:—My latitude was 11° 30' N. on the 26th, and my longitude was 104° 30' W. On the 27th, my latitude was 10° 45' N. and my longitude was 104° 30' W. During the 26th, I had variable S.W. winds; sometimes blowing strong, sometimes calm. I noticed a current to the N.E. on the 2nd; on the 3rd no North easterly current, 4th no North easterly current. The boatswain, Mr. Williams, in charge of the 1st watch on the 26th, at 8 p.m. took the ship to the N.W., and being W.S.S.; the ship was under top-sail and sails, and was going from 5 to 6 knots an hour. Madison relieved Flint. From noon of the 26th to 8 p.m. the ship struck to S. by E. about 45 miles. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I went on deck, and saw the water looked like a tide race. When she struck she was under top-sail and sails. There was a moderate S.E. breeze blowing then. She ran right up, and was about half a length on ground. I called the men up immediately, tried the sails, and backed the yards. After she had been aground about five and twenty or thirty minutes, she slid off the reef. I had no idea what the reef was, as my reckoning placed the ship 50 miles to the Northward of the Flery Cross shoal. As soon as she slid off the reef, I found there was about two feet of water in the hold. I stood by the Southward when she came off the ground, and kept on that course until five o'clock in the morning, at which hour I turned Northward. The crew remained by the pumps all the time. I made the reef at seven o'clock, in order to verify my position. At 7 a.m. I saw breakers on the reef on the N.W. I was in my bed, and at about 0.30 of the 27th, I was awakened by feeling the ship strike as if she was going up a shoaling rock. I



## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY.  
TENTH YEAR.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses the topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Antiquities, Mythology, Natural History, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critical analyses of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review, care of China Mail Office."

The Notes and Queries are still continued, and form an important part of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondence column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is successfully cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are: Drs. Chalmers, Elial, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Balfour, Watt, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Koeppel, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pilon, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thoroughness of the subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$5.00 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

## OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review."—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.).  
"The China Review \*\*\* has an excellent table of contents."—*Celestial Empire*.  
"The publication always contains subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East, and the present issue will hold favourably if not advantageously comparison, with preceding numbers."—*Celestial Empire*.

"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—*Northern China Herald*.  
"The present number of this periodical, \*\*\* opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1892. This is another new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in a few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—*Northern China Herald*.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Microscopists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on 'The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow)' showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. 'Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa,' by Mr. de Koning, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of 'The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua,' and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—*Northern China Daily News*.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—*Chrysanthemum*.

"The November-December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on 'The New Testament in Chinese' treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—*Mr. E. H. Parker's* "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. Balfour contributes a paper on 'The English Language in China,' which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which 'On Chinese Oath in Western Commerce and Java' might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—*H.K. Daily Press*.

Trainer's Original Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social development, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of some stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs, and the high degree of Chinese scholarship is now so much cultivated, and who are so generally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and as a result of the career of the Chinese postmasterman of the eleventh century. So Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctilio and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may continue the support necessary to insure its continuance.

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1892.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the matter may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 8 ounces, and must not exceed those dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, all foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritania, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, Hawaii, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—

Letters, 10 cents per 3 oz.

Post Cards, 3 cents each.

Registration, 10 cents.

Newspapers, 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and 1/2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; Via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

Natal, the Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Bolivia, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 5; Books and Patterns, 5.

Local Postage.

(General Local Rates.)

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

For Hongkong, Japan, China, India, and the Philippines, Letters, 10 cents; Books and Patterns, 2 cents.

2. The following cannot be transmitted:—  
Parcels indifferently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.) Opium, Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dyestuffs, Iodine, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels as a general rule forwarded by Private Ship, must be Contract Mail. To India they are forwarded by the P. & O. and Indian Mail Packets only, to Ceylon by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:  
1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold, or silver, money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Article.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but it is prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handily bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

Chair, Jinricksha, and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR EMBARKERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, 10 cts. 10 cts. 20 cts. 30 cts. 40 cts. 50 cts. 60 cts. 70 cts. 80 cts. 90 cts. 1.00

Three hours, 50 cts. Six hours, 70 cts. Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

TO VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 1.00

Three Coolies, 0.85

Two Coolies, 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-fu Lam).

Four Coolies, 1.50

Three Coolies, 1.20

Two Coolies, 1.00

TO VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA 5242).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, 0.60

Three Coolies, 0.50

Two Coolies, 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-fu Lam).

Four Coolies, 1.00

Three Coolies, 0.85

Two Coolies, 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 5 cents.

Day Trip (Peak), 1.00; 2.00 each Coolie. (12 hours) Gap, 1.00; 2.00 each Coolie.

Quarter of an hour or less, 5 cts.

Half an hour, 10 cts.

One hour, 15 cts.

Two hours, 30 cts.

Three hours, 45 cts.

Six hours, 70 cts.

One day (12 hours), 1.00.

Per trip to Shaukiwan or Pokfulam, from the centre of the Town, 20 cts.

Return, 35 cts.

Per trip to Aberdeen, from the centre of the Town, 25 cts.

Return, 40 cts.

If an Extra Coolie is employed, there will be an addition of half the above scale to pay. Nothing in this scale prevents private agreements.

Licensed Hackers (each).

Hour, 10 cts.

Half day, 35 cts.

Day, 50 cts.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, 3.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, 2.50

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, 1.50

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, 1.00

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, 50 cts.

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, 1.00

One Hour, 10 cts.

After 6 P.M., 10 cts. extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, 33 cts.

Half Day, 20 cts.

Three Hours, 12 cts.

One Hour, 5 cts.

Half Hour, 3 cts.

Nothing in the above Scale to affect